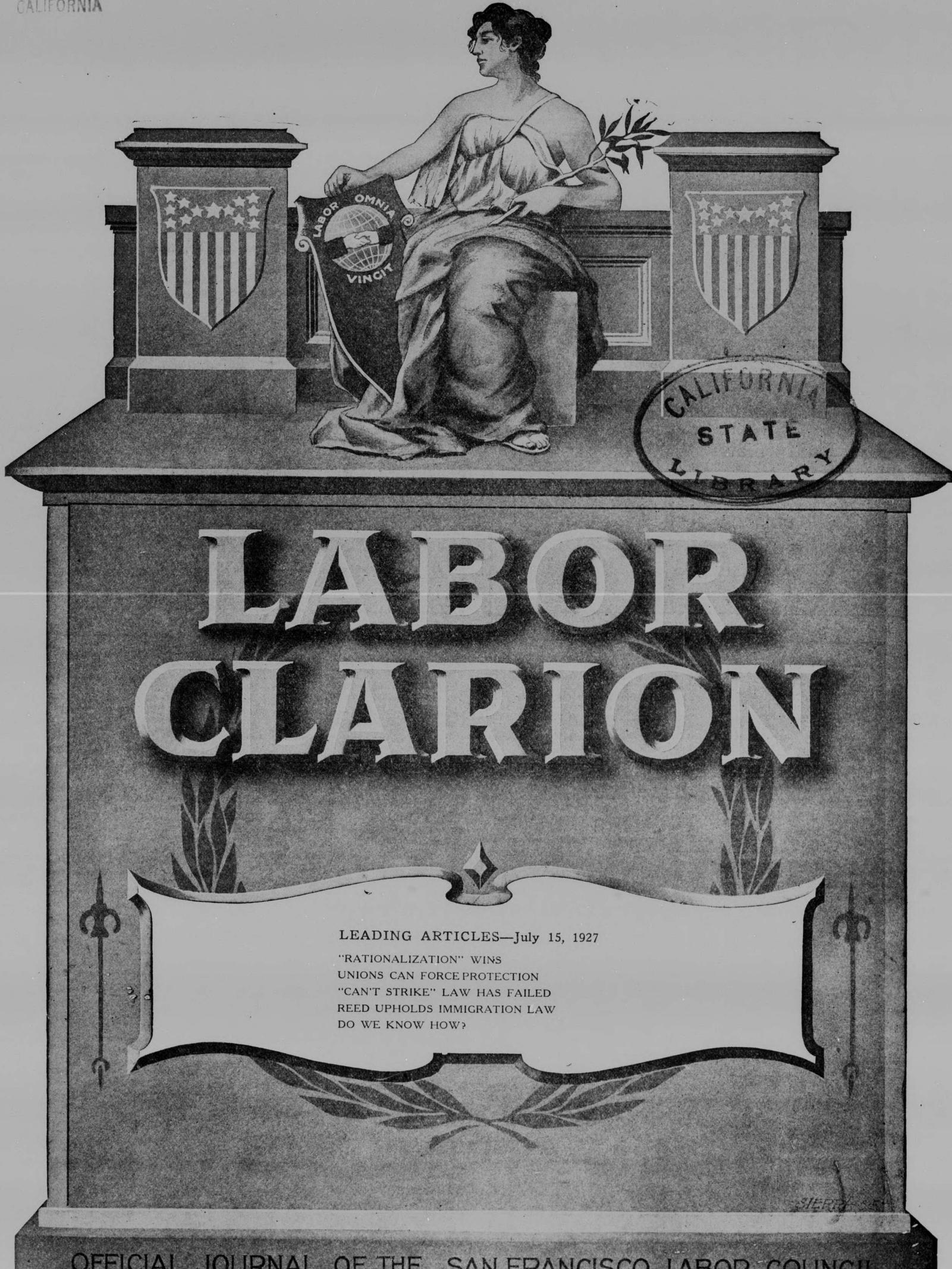


CALIFORNIA



LEADING ARTICLES—July 15, 1927

"RATIONALIZATION" WINS
UNIONS CAN FORCE PROTECTION
"CAN'T STRIKE" LAW HAS FAILED
REED UPHOLDS IMMIGRATION LAW
DO WE KNOW HOW?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Vacation

THE lure of the great out-of-doors, its glorious sunshine reflecting in the murmuring streams that babble along in the shade of giant redwoods whose tall branches tower into the sky above . . . the swaying of the poplars that sing you to sleep each night beneath the pale light of the benignant moon . . . seem to beckon us to heed the call of the open road.

Glorious vacation days are among us . . . let us spend our leisure vacation hours in a picturesque setting Mother Nature has prepared for us in our own state . . . Sunny California.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bolermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza, Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building, Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza, Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

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Men and California Weather

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Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Salmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple, Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typeographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p.m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and last at 3 p.m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Presmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1927

No. 24



By John P. Frey, Editor, Molders' Journal; President, Ohio State Federation of Labor; Author of "The Labor Injunction."



"Rationalization" Wins

(Note—Mr. Frey has just returned from Geneva, where he went upon appointment by the President of the United States as expert adviser to the American delegation, headed by Henry M. Robinson. Mr. Frey visited Paris and made extensive studies in England before returning. He has written for International Labor News Service and its associated publications four articles in which he reports findings of the most important character.)

The difference between a theory and a practical problem was brought out in a most interesting manner during the discussions of the group conferences held by continental trade union delegates and representatives at Geneva.

One of the foremost questions was that of industrial efficiency, which at one time was known among us as scientific management and which, in Europe, goes under the name of "rationalization."

A thoroughgoing resolution upon the subject had been introduced. It went so far as to make it clear that rationalization, which is so necessary in so many European countries to eliminate unnecessary labor and unnecessary waste and produce wealth more rapidly, could only be made effective through organized labor's participation.

It was necessary that the trade unionists should have a definite policy so far as their votes in the general conference were concerned. The majority of the trade unionists were also believers in the Socialist philosophy. The industrial problem could not be thoroughly solved from their theoretical point of view until capitalism and private property had been abolished.

As trade unionists, as practical men endeavoring to help their followers to meet today's and tomorrow's practical problems, they saw in rationalization the same problem which earlier trade unionists saw in the introduction of machinery which supplanted hand labor. As trade unionists they saw the inevitable introduction of more efficient methods of production. As believers in the Socialist philosophy they felt that rationalization in itself would strengthen capitalism and that their endorsement of rationalization would further postpone the day when capitalism could be destroyed.

As trade union officials they recognized the inevitability of rationalization. Whether they opposed it or not, it was coming. If they refused to have any voice in its introduction, they would place themselves in a position where they could have no voice in its application.

In the end practical trade union consideration outweighed theoretical conception and a practical problem was met in a practical way. After having agreed upon certain amendments to the resolution which were advisable, the trade union representatives voted for the resolution when it came before the general conference. Practical considerations had triumphed over theoretical conceptions.

AVERAGE SALARY, \$1157.

Less than 4 per cent of the workers of the United States have an income of more than \$4000 a year, according to a survey made public by the National Home Study Council at its headquarters, Washington, D. C.

"Average salary of America's 42,000,000 workers is \$1157.98 a year, or about \$22 a week," said the survey. "Wages of unskilled laborers keep the average low."

UNIONS CAN FORCE PROTECTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

"Health and safety standards have originated hitherto from the employers' organizations such as the National Safety Council and the American Engineering Standards Committee. . . . Trade union standards of protection would rid industry of the dangers that now menace health and life."

With this principle in mind international unions are urged to lend their co-operation to the program outlined before the recent National Workers' Conference at Cleveland. This summary of a triple attack on the hazards of industry which down a worker every fifteen seconds of the working day is advocated by the Workers' Health Bureau:

1. Federal action for a minimum health and safety standard for miners. Mining is spread over twenty-three states, and a few companies like the Pittsburgh Coal Company operate in nearly all the twenty-three. One standard would help to save some of the 2300 miners killed every year.

2. A Federal ban on tetra ethyl lead or "looney gas," benzol and wood alcohol, in industries where the deadly effects cannot be successfully controlled. No agency exists to determine the hazard of a poisonous material before workers are exposed to its danger. Only when they are sacrificed is an alarm given.

3. Unguarded machinery should not be allowed to be an article of interstate commerce and chop off fingers, arms and legs or mangle workers before the excessive cost makes the employer take steps to stop the waste.

Trade union vigilance alone can check the loss of life and health. It is recommended that trade union inspection committees act on every job to enforce health and safety regulations. Furthermore, it is urged that labor insist on equal representation on all labor department and government committees which have to deal with the safety and health of the workers.

Among the strongest safeguards of workers' health in the pressure of modern life, it is held, is the general introduction of a maximum forty-hour, five-day week, with a further reduction in extra hazardous callings, such as mining, to a five-day, thirty-hour week.

Triple compensation benefits for children under eighteen years of age who are injured would help to curb employers who put inexperienced youths to work in a dangerous shop, is one recommendation. Adoption of the Federal Child Labor Amendment is also advocated as one of the best means to save life and safeguard the health of future generations.

THE WOMAN WORKER.

An official of the Larken Company tells us a lot. This company operates a number of branch stores, and quite consciencelessly states that the reason why women are employed as managers is that they are willing to work for less money. The Interstate Grocer, denouncing this stand, says: "The statement naively acknowledges that women managers are more satisfied with their lot and are not always trying to get an increase in salary and are not shifting as do the men. The saving in wages is really the chief cause which goes to prove that chain stores are really a detriment to progress."

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW HAS FAILED.

The anti-strike law of Colorado is a failure. This is the gist of a report by Colston E. Warne, professor of economics, University of Pittsburgh, who investigated the Colorado Industrial Commission. He was assisted by Merrill E. Gaddis, University of Chicago. Their findings will be printed in the Journal of Political Economy, published by the University of Chicago.

The commission law is supposed to be the last word in solving the capitalist-labor problem. It is based on the theory that if workers are denied the right to strike until a state commission investigates the question and publishes its findings, public opinion will force a just settlement. A strike is illegal until the commission acts.

Prof. Warne says the commission has no trustworthy cost-of-living statistics; that it cannot analyze the ability of a corporation to pay a living wage, and that it has failed in large disputes either through tardy action or the lack of a consistent policy.

"Interstate disputes have not been well handled, a difficulty which seems inherent in any plan for state regulation of industrial controversies," it is stated.

"The strategic power of labor has been materially reduced by the law. Adequate steps have not been taken to prevent companies from victimizing men who have been active in pressing demands for wage increases. It is easy for a company to find such men to be 'inefficient.'

Advocates of this compulsory investigation and anti-strike proposal insist that it aids unorganized workers, but to this Prof. Warne dissents.

"It is a moot question whether unorganized workers are benefited by the enactment," he says. "Such workers are seldom adequately and coherently represented. Furthermore, they find organization difficult, if not impossible to attain, because of the ineffectiveness of the suspended strike. Moreover, under the 'open' shop they are hesitant to ask the commission to intervene in the adjustment of wages."

WIRE MEN LOCKED OUT.

At Everett, Wash., electrical Workers' Union No. 191 called a strike against the local telephone company, following the discharge of several employees. The union has been organizing this plant. The company claims the men were discharged to reduce the force, but the unionists ask why were their places filled by non-unionists.

The liberty of the citizen depends on the enforceable restraints on the citizens' government.

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Conditions

CALIFORNIA DYNAMITERS.

By Frank E. Wolfe.

At least once a week one reads in the daily newspapers an item to the effect that lawless dynamiters are still at work in California. The Owen's River Aqueduct, that cost the city upwards of \$40,000,000, as the dispatches frequently indicate, is blown up and the water flow is interrupted.

Slowly the truth trickles through. It is not the embattled farmers who are in open rebellion against the peace and dignity of the people of the Golden State. It is the storekeepers and a few big landowners of Inyo County who are at war against the city of Los Angeles. They wield great political power in that county.

The officials of that city say this dynamiting is a species of attempted blackmail; that they compromised with the farmers, who claimed their property had been damaged, and paid them well for their farms, about 120,000 acres of land, and that there is an organized terrorism under leadership of certain merchants of the valley in combination with certain Los Angeles people. Mention is made in a veiled manner of an official and a publisher as being either in active contact with the lawlessness or encouraging it.

* * *

The city has a small army in the field. The city's soldiers of this water war are armed like a squad of Rurales. They flit about in high-powered cars and the dynamiters sneak out during the night and blow up a section of the big pipe or open concrete ditch. The next day there is more flitting and fluttering and more reconstruction crews put to work. The merchants say the farms the city bought have been allowed to lie idle and unoccupied; that the farmers are gone and their trade and profits are vanishing. They want the city to reimburse them for the loss of their business.

Presumably they still have courts of equity in California. The merchants could surely have recourse there and if they have suffered beyond reasonable business hazards they might be able, in time, to recover from the municipality.

* * *

The daily newspapers of Los Angeles indulge in mild editorials condemning the lawlessness and calling on the officials for enforcement of the law. Not a great deal of excitement is caused because officials of the water keep issuing reassuring bulletins that there is plenty of water on hand in various reservoirs and no danger of a shortage even though the fountain source of the supply be damaged from week to week.

One wonders how the newspapers and the citizenry at large would take these outrages if, for instance, it was a labor war? Suppose it were striking aqueduct workers, claiming they were wronged, who were dynamiting the aqueduct, or dynamiting any other public works or public buildings! How long would it be before the police found some victims for their sawed-off shotguns?

How long would it take the newspapers to arouse and to inflame the public mind to a pitch of wild excitement and determination to get quick action and vengeance?

But the case is different. There are respectable people interested in the cause of these merchants and others who want to be reimbursed for alleged business losses and want of money to come from a city treasury. To reverse the metaphor, it seems to make some difference which ox does the goring.

The figure 3852 is a mysterious one. For instance, add the following:

Year of your birth.....

Your age.....

Year of your marriage.....

Number of years married.....

Result..... 3852
Always! —Durham (N. C.) paper.

MODERN SCIENCE.

How Germs Cause Disease—Germs are little living creatures, each one being a single independent cell. They live and grow in the blood or in some tissue of the body. Some of them damage us by destroying the tissue they grow in. Others are harmful because of chemical poisons which they produce and set free into the blood or into other fluids of the body.

Why Some Diseases Are Contagious and Others Not So—Some kinds of disease germs are able to leave one body and live for a while by themselves until they are picked up by another body. These cause diseases that are contagious. For instance, the germ of typhoid fever can get out of a person who has this disease, get into drinking water and live there for some time. If any one drinks this water, he is likely to get typhoid. The diseases which are not contagious are either ones that are not caused by germs or which cannot move around from one body to another.

How a Broken Bone Is Mended by the Body—The solid matter of bone is not a living substance. But scattered around through the bone there are a number of living cells which are bone makers. They are able to produce the mineral material, mainly phosphate of lime, out of which bones are built up. When the ends of a broken bone are brought together again by the surgeon these bone-making cells collect there and deposit new bone material in the break just as though it were glue. Finally the broken ends are stuck together as tightly as ever.

What Ptomaine Poison Is—Meat spoils because germs of various kinds grow in it. Some kinds of these germs produce poisonous substances in the meat just as the germs of disease do when they grow inside our body. Then when we eat this spoiled meat the poisons which the germs produce in it may poison us.

PAN-AMERICAN FRATERNITY.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor is about to convene. Here President William Green will again have opportunity to exercise that rare statesmanlike diplomacy and skill of his—a diplomacy and skill made real by his understanding of working people and their needs. All of the cross currents of tangled and bungled Latin American relations may break out in this convention. Governmental diplomacy has made a bad job of it, for mighty sufficient reasons. Governmental diplomacy concerns itself about relations between governments, and back of governments are many influences. Labor diplomacy concerns itself with relations between peoples. Watch labor diplomacy. It is one of humanity's hopes.

TRUST NOT MEN BUT PRINCIPLES.

It would be a dangerous delusion if our confidence in the men of our choice should silence our fears for the safety of our rights. Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism. Free government is founded on jealousy, not in confidence. It is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power. Our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no further, our confidence will go. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.—Thomas Jefferson.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

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EVADES DEMOCRACY.

Europe is not accepting the United States for its political guidance, said William B. Munro, professor of American history and government at Harvard University, in an address at an educational conference in Iowa City, Iowa.

Europe, he said, is swinging from democracy. In the ten years since the World War a dozen European countries have adopted new constitutions. Professor Munro pointed out, but not one has copied the Constitution of the United States nor borrowed from this nation's political institutions.

"Our export trade in American political ideals," he said, "has gone to pieces. Ten years ago we set out to make the world safe for democracy by turning a great war into a still greater one. Many idealists thought that Europe, after the war, would become a great democracy on the American pattern.

"Europe has done nothing of the kind. There has been an extraordinary flare-back to Mussolini, Hindenburg, Pilsudski, Poincare, Baldwin. They mean that Europe is undergoing a great swing away from democracy.

"Others do not see our government as we see it. Europeans attribute the power and prosperity of the United States to our natural resources and immigration. Our form of government, they believe, had nothing to do with it. Europe copies our business methods, our educational systems, our outdoor athletics, our movies, even our clubs—but not our politics."

BEWARE THE RADIO TRUST.

Don't let the conclusion sink in that all is well with radio. The Federal Radio Commission has been as busy as a hornet, but—and one after the other array themselves. Get out your radio map and spot the National Broadcasting chains. Note the key stations. The independents have had a hard enough time and more and worse probably is in store for them. Folks used to laugh about a monopoly of the air. Maybe it isn't such a joke. Does this mean anything to working people? Does freedom of the press mean anything? The two things are about equal, or soon will be. Here's another place where eternal vigilance is going to be necessary.

How much trouble, distress and bitter misery are caused by rigid rules for human action and life only Providence knows. The other day three young men were thrown into the Hudson River, a few feet from Sing Sing Prison, when their canoe was overturned. Hundreds of convicts saw the accident and clamored for the opportunity to save the youths struggling in the water, but it was against the rules to permit them to make the attempt. Guards with leveled rifles prevented any of the prisoners from going to the rescue and the boys met a miserable and unnecessary death in the swirling waters. If the warden had been present, he could have given permission for the rescue and the victims could have been saved. Rigid rules were responsible for the tragedy. A word, and expert swimmers would have dashed to the rescue. Humanity and common sense dictated the breaking of the rules, even though there was danger of a convict or two escaping, but the guards were afraid to take a chance.

The American labor movement has learned that life cannot be run according to unyielding rules and formulas. Rules and formulas are useful, often necessary, but there are times when they must be modified or broken. The labor movement does not try to live and advance by rigid rule; it acts according to circumstances and thereby lies much of its success. All human society might profit by its example.

Husband (arriving home late)—Can't you guess where I've been?

Wife—I can; but tell your story.—Answers.

THE DOLLAR VALUE OF EDUCATION.

By Everett Lord, Dean, Boston University.

The untrained man goes to work as a boy of fourteen and reaches his maximum income at the age of thirty. This maximum averages less than \$1200 a year. As his income depends largely on physical strength, it falls off at fifty, or earlier, to a point below the level of self-support. His total earnings from fifteen to sixty are about \$45,000. Not more than \$2000 is earned during the four years that would have been given to high school education.

The high school graduate, on the other hand, rises steadily to his own average maximum of \$2200 at forty years, and continues on that level for the rest of his active life. His total earnings would have been \$78,000. The \$33,000 above the earnings of the average man who is untrained represents the cash value of his four-year high school course.

If this \$33,000 is divided by 800, the approximate number of school days, in a four-year high school course, we find that each day is worth more than \$41 in earning capacity to the student. Any boy not forced by immediate necessity to earn his own support who gives up a high school career to go to work is short-sighted.

Leadership means more than financial success. Leadership means service to others. The boy who expects to be among the leaders of his generation must get an education; and while only one person in 150,000 reaches eminence with less than grade school education, about 800 in 150,000 reach eminence with a college education.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers.

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LONDON LETTER.

By W. A. Appleton,

Secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions.

I am writing these notes in a little mining town right in the northwest corner of England. This morning I have climbed up one of the hills which overlooks the pits and the tiny seaport. The wind is from the sea, and the smoke from the railways, the steamboats and the pits shut out the sunlight and makes one think of Dante's Inferno. As I look, the refrain of the prayers for those who go down to the sea in ships, surges from some subconscious source, and I find myself applying their pleadings on behalf of those who go down to the pits for coal. Of the super-hazardous occupations, seafaring and mining appear to be the worst, and the obligation to ameliorate the working conditions and to improve the social outlooks of the men who sail or mine, rests very heavily upon the whole community.

The miners' problem, in every country, is a difficult one. In Great Britain it has been complicated by assumptions based upon economic and commercial misconception. The home market for coal is important, but quite inadequate. Coal must be freely exported or the number of miners be drastically reduced. The demands put forward by the miners' representatives at the Trades Union Congress in 1920 were based upon the assumption that the then existing export price of coal could be maintained. Anyone possessing knowledge of the coal fields and conditions in Belgium, France and Germany should have known that the moment dilapidations had been made good and normalities restored, the consumers in these countries and in Italy would refuse British coal at war-time prices. Unfortunately, those who saw what would be sure to happen were few in number and their voices were lost in the noise made by those who demanded, not merely the continuance, but the extension, of economically impossible conditions.

The miners need help. Who is going to help them? Not those who promise the impossible, or whose program is denunciatory rather than constructive. It is necessary to do more than feel for the miners. He who would help them must think for them. He must understand, not only their needs, but the commercial possibilities of satisfying these needs. His task will not be an easy one and his reward may lie in the next world rather than this, but the men are really worth the attempt.

* * *

American miners will be wondering what lies behind the resignation of Mr. Frank Hodges from the secretaryship of the International Miners' Federation. This resignation has been insisted upon by his British colleagues who resented his outspoken condemnation of the general strike and the vacillating conduct of the Miners' Federation in face of certain defeat. Mr. Hodges made two mistakes—he saw too far ahead, and he was right. Those whose policy he condemned must turn him out or tacitly admit the accuracy of his deductions and the justification for his criticism.

* * *

To a people possessing the intensely national spirit of the Americans, the action of those British Labor men who entertained the representatives of the Russian Trade Delegation in the House of Commons must be extraordinarily interesting. They will be quite unable to imagine any body of American Representatives or Senators doing a similar thing. Even had American legislators been under similar personal obligations, they would hardly have dared such a course as that of attempting to counter a definite decision of Congress by inviting the condemned to dine within the precincts of the Congressional Hall. The explanation offered is that British nationalism is not quite so definitely expressive as American, and that the British are traditionally in favor of paying debts. All the Britishers alleged to have been present

at that dinner have made repeated visits to Russia, where they have been lavishly feted. The national aspect of their action would hardly appeal to any one of them. The fact that they have reduced their personal obligations and prepared the way for future favors would weigh more heavily with most.

The effect of the suppression of the Russian Trade Delegation upon British trade will not be serious. Statistics prove that over a number of years we spend \$6 on Russian goods for \$1 spent by Russia on British goods; and in any case, our policy in this matter is now in accord with that of America.

PUBLICITY LABOR'S MIGHTY WEAPON.

The history of trade unionism includes many theories that organized workers forced employers to abandon.

No longer is heard the cry: "I refuse to be dictated to; I run my own business; if you don't like working conditions, git out!"

Other discarded theories are:

Compulsory arbitration.

Wages by law.

Outlawing the right to cease work.

Low wages cheapen production.

Incorporation of trade unions.

Wages are based on the law of supply and demand.

The short work day injures workers' morals.

These theories were all urged with the fervor that is now expended on the company "union" and other paternalisms.

They were defended by men who were called learned. Today they have no open champions. Their passing is a tribute to the soundness of organized labor's judgment.

Each one of these theories was based on control of the workers by the state or by employers.

These direct attacks have been replaced by subtle opposition.

Mental dope has replaced the bludgeon.

Anti-union strategy is flank attack rather than frontal movements, as in the days when the state was urged to stop strikes and set wages by law.

Opponents now profess acceptance of collective bargaining, but insist it be applied through their company "union." They have changed tactics, but not principle.

Opponents yet refuse to grant employees freedom to control their own lives. This right will be acknowledged when workers discredit paternal schemes and the company "union."

This is not only possible but it is necessary.

The workers have exposed other theories that were just as strongly entrenched.

A WOMAN BLACKSMITH.

Declaring that the present generation of women is not deteriorating in a physical sense and that she finds it a pleasant diversion from the drudgery of household work, day after day, to assist her husband in his blacksmith shop, located at Milford, Del., Mrs. Louis Chorman, 35, can almost daily be seen at the forge or anvil, where she wields a hammer with the strength and dexterity of a man.

She declares that she likes to assist her husband in the shop with his various kinds of work and that she feels much better physically than sitting down after her household duties are done. It is a diversion such as should be enjoyed by most any woman who daily attends to her own household duties without having to be bothered with servants, she asserts, and while the task may seem rather strenuous, Mrs. Chorman asserts that she feels no ill effects, but on the other hand is better physically.

Mrs. Chorman likes to act the part of assistant to her husband, who calls upon her when he gets so busy that he is unable to handle all the jobs himself. It requires no coaxing, and never has, to get her assistance. And everything she has done has been done well.

SUCCESS.

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty, or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction.—Bessie A. Stanley.

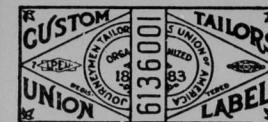
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UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN.

A union label campaign will be conducted by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor from August 22 to September 10, 1927.

This is a very important undertaking and it is hoped that all members of organized labor will do all possible to make the Campaign a great success. The campaign should be conducted so that all national and international unions, state federations of labor central bodies and local unions will be benefited.

A program that the department would like to have followed is herewith outlined:

1. Retail merchants in all lines of business should be interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining what union-labeled merchandise they carry. Inquiry should be made as to whether the employees of these merchants are members of organized labor.

2. Bakeries, meat markets, grocery and cigar stores, restaurants, movie houses and all other places of amusement, barber shops, taxicab companies, auto repair shops, bookbinding and printing establishments should all be visited. Inquire at printing establishments as to whether union watermark paper is used.

3. All establishments of any sort handling wearing apparel, household goods or supplies of any kind should be visited.

4. All firms employing members of the building or metal trades should be visited in an effort to benefit these trades.

5. When a complete canvass has been made, this information should be given to the central body and the different local unions so that they may know the friends of organized labor and patronize them and refuse to spend their union wages with those known to be unfriendly to them.

6. Meetings should be arranged and speakers secured who can inspire our members and their friends to demand the union label, shop card and working button at all times.

7. If there is not a union label league or section in your city, would urge the formation of such a body. Such an organization, devoted entirely to label work, is a great asset to the general labor movement, if properly conducted. If there is a union label league in your city, it should be encouraged and assisted both morally and financially.

8. Literature should be distributed and this literature should be read carefully and studied, and should not be thrown carelessly about. The department will furnish literature in any amount that can be used to good advantage. There will be no charge for such literature.

9. Send articles about the campaign to the labor papers and journals. In this way an interest can be created which will be of the greatest possible aid.

10. Start to work now. Arrange a program and carry it out faithfully. Do not make this program too elaborate, but arrange it so that whatever you set out to do will be done.

11. Do not expect two or three persons to carry the whole burden of this campaign. Let each member of organized labor do something, so that after the campaign is over all national and international unions, state federations of labor, central bodies, local unions, union label leagues and firms employing members of organized labor and those handling union-labeled merchandise can say they have been materially benefited through the campaign.

BOOKBINDERS UNITE.

Poor working conditions forced bookbinders to reorganize their local in Winnipeg, Canada. They permitted their union to fall to pieces and wages dropped below the average Canadian city.

The bookbinders will now attempt to regain losses they suffered through indifference.

REED UPHOLDS IMMIGRATION LAWS.

At least 1,501,000 applications for admission to this country as immigrants are now on file in the offices of our consuls in Europe, though our law requires the deposit of an \$8 fee with each of the applications, declared Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce. And it is only through the restrictive provisions of our present immigration law that this tide of immigrants, the preponderance of whom are probably the least desirable of that country, is stayed to some extent.

In showing the rapid increase of the flow of aliens into this country and the necessity of stringent restrictive provisions, the Senator stated that only 80,000 immigrants had come to this country since the discovery of America up to a few years before the Revolution; but during the twenty-seven years from 1890 to 1917 more than 17,000,000 had come and the number was augmented by 5,000,000 before the present restrictive law was enacted in 1924.

The quota provision of which Senator Reed is the author would limit the total immigration to 150,000 a year and apportion that number among foreign nations in proportion to their respective contributions to our total present population. Near the end of the last session Congress postponed the operation of that provision until July 1, 1928. Indications are that the opponents of the Immigration Act of 1924 will put up a hard fight at the next session to have this provision remain ineffective.

Senator Reed illustrated the need of this provision by stating that a country which has contributed but 8 per cent to our present population is now demanding the right to contribute 75 per cent of our current immigration.

THE RED PIG SQUEALS WHEN STUCK.

In New York the Reds are on the run. They have fizzled in their grandstand play to capture the fur workers and smash into the other needle trades. The American Federation of Labor spiked that Moscow game in good shape. But the Reds, so bold and brave when they were on the gain, howl and squeal like stuck pigs when they are on the run. They bleat like a bunch of scared sheep. Their courage oozes from every pore. It's a sight—this yapping of the Reds in retreat. It seems to be generally thus. When the Reds get a bomb hurled at them in Europe they howl like blazes. When they do the hurling it is much different. Whether in Geneva, Moscow or New York, the Reds are the same contemptible creatures. They seem to have two complexes—an oppression complex and a fear complex. You can't beat that combination for tearful and in a certain sense ludicrous results.

It is better to make a statement that will challenge attention and discussion than to make one that is readily accepted and then dismissed.—A Thought for Today by H. M. Stansifer.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGES.

Oklahoma oil operators, headed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, agreed to limit production. They appointed an oil czar to enforce the pact. The pledge is not generally observed. Some of the signers are doing a strike-breaking stunt and the oil czar has asked the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to aid him in compelling the operators to live up to their agreement. Suppose employees of the anti-union Baldwin Locomotive Works organized and made this declaration: "Our hours are too long. We produce too much and the plant is on a 10 per cent capacity. Let us reduce hours." Or suppose employees of the steel trust, now on a 70 per cent production basis, took the same position? Would the public be as uninformed on these movements as in the case of oil operators, who go so far as to ask the state to aid them? The Oklahoma situation is significant and sensational. It is the latest phase of a silent upheaval in industry.

IS THIS PROSPERITY?

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has been placed on a 10 per cent production capacity. Steel making, iron trade papers announce, has dropped from 74 to 70 per cent capacity.

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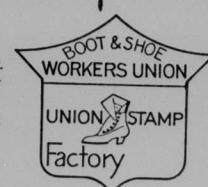
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



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MEMBER OF
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Every time a trade union increases wages or improves working conditions, those on the outside are also benefited, because it naturally follows that the employer of non-union labor must keep his workers in a state of semi-contentment, and he cannot do so by maintaining old rates of pay when union workers are getting increases. He, therefore, grants increases to those in his employ in order to keep them out of the unions. In this way the non-union worker gets benefits for which he contributes nothing in money or effort. Under such circumstances his conscience should trouble him, if he possesses such a thing as a conscience.

It is estimated that there are in the neighborhood of two million criminals operating in the United States at the present time and that they get away with about ten billions a year, while the cost of hunting down criminals costs the country an additional sixteen billions. Much of this enormous loss could doubtless be saved by providing proper training for the youth of the land, yet the National Association of Manufacturers is endeavoring to break down present laws providing for that training instead of advocating more stringent school attendance laws. And all this is being done in the interest of those who crave profits above everything else. Truly it is a penny wise, pound foolish program that the agents of greed have mapped out for themselves.

Men are pretty much governed by the same impulses and instincts wherever you find them, whether in an office in front of a mahogany desk or out in the lonesome wilderness. The instinct of self-preservation, greed, dominates a great portion of the human race to such an extent that they will take advantage of other men or animals to feather their own nests without much regard for their surroundings. This thought is prompted by a story that comes from Saskatoon, Canada which says that a trapper, 178 miles north of Pas, on the Hudson Bay Railway, went to a creek to get fish for his dogs. On his arrival he found a bear with more than a hundred fish piled on the bank. He not only shot the bear and took him for meat, but he stole the fish the bear had so laboriously caught. That is on all fours with what the Wall Street magnate does almost every day without a pang of conscience, although he is robbing human beings instead of wild animals.

Do We Know How?

Frequently we hear it said that the mass of the membership of our trade unions do not realize the power that the organizations can exert upon modern industry, or that if they do understand the strength that is inherent in unity of action, they do not know how to utilize the opportunities that it presents to the wage workers. There is undoubtedly a great deal of truth in both of these declarations, but neither of them hits at the real cause for the failure of the trade unions to make more rapid progress in improving conditions for the workers. Those in the movement who have given the question serious consideration and study are thoroughly convinced that the greatest trouble will be found in the apathy of the general membership, the desire to get something without paying the price of it. In other words, the average member feels that the union ought to be able to produce results without calling upon him to spend his time and energy in doing the work that is essential to advancement. He seems to be unconscious of the fact that the union is nothing more than an instrument calculated to enable all workers to co-operate with each other in such a manner as to enable them to bring pressure to bear upon the managers of industry that no individual, acting alone, could possibly bring.

There are great possibilities in organization, but these possibilities can only be realized through each member playing his part and acting in harmony with all other parts to the end that the machine may exert all of its power when the maximum load is upon it. A steam engine, an electric motor or gas engine is absolutely useless without the power that makes it go and perform its functions. The real power of the trade union movement is the skill, strength and unity of action of each individual member. The union itself is merely the mechanism that functions when the power is turned into it, and it is just as useless as any other piece of machinery when no power is given it. Why it should be necessary to keep hammering away in an effort to put this thought over is one of the puzzles of the labor movement, because the truth of the situation is so clear that everybody surely can see it, and there can be but little doubt that in their thoughtful moments all trade unionists do see the point in the plainest possible fashion. This being true, then it must necessarily follow that there is some reason other than ignorance of the facts of the matter that prevents them from getting in and doing their part in furnishing the motive power that is absolutely necessary in order to make the machine a really useful instrument in the struggle for progress.

Is this cause laziness? Is it thoughtlessness? Is it a desire to get something for nothing? Is it a belief that the officers of unions can produce results without any assistance from the membership, or is it a combination of all of these things? Of course all of them play some part in the final result, but some one of them undoubtedly exercises more influence than the others, and it seems to us that one is the desire to get something for nothing, and that while most sane humans know that is not often possible, still many hold to the hope that they may be the lucky ones and that lightning may really strike them. This hope, we believe, is the cause of the apathy that at present seems to pervade the entire American labor movement. And, let no trade unionist be deceived, employers are aware of the conditions that prevail and are constantly laying plans to take advantage of the opportunities thus presented to them. It is, therefore, most imperative that the rank and file of the membership arouse themselves from their slumber and pitch in with all the influence they have to bring about an immediate change in this harmful condition.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur announces some marines will be withdrawn from Nicaragua and sent to Haiti, Guantanamo, San Diego and Quantico, Va. This will be to some of us the first news that there are so many revolutions in progress at so many points.

There can be no creation without a conception. There is a cause back of every effect. "There is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." The trade union did not come into being without a cause. It came because the workers conceived it to be necessary in order to protect them from the viciousness of those who desired to gain advantage by preying upon those who must earn their bread in the sweat of their brows. And it will continue to play its part in industrial affairs until such time as it has been demonstrated that there is no longer a reason for its existence. That time seems a long way in the future, so that there is still plenty for all the workers to do in bringing their fellows into the fold, and now is the time to do it.

The trade unionist who purchases non-union made articles is just as guilty of employing non-union labor as is the employer who operates a so-called American plan establishment, yet there are many members of unions who continually overlook the union label while bitterly criticizing employers for refusal to employ union labor. Surely such a person can make no claim to consistency or to being a loyal trade unionist. It is true, of course, that most of those who are careless in this connection do not look at the matter from this standpoint, but that does not make it any the less true. The union label on an article guarantees it to be made by union workers and that should be sufficient to induce all trade unionists to demand its presence on all purchases.

Some of the literature being broadcasted throughout the world by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston is of such a character as to prejudice the case of the two condemned men because of its radical and unwarranted declarations. The declarations are not only silly, but the language used, particularly toward the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, is couched in such words as to be highly offensive. The red, raving fools have defeated themselves in cases of this kind more often than have the bitterest enemies of worthy causes, and the real friends of justice in the case of these condemned men should fervently pray that the fools in this country, as well as the clowns from abroad, should be silenced before they have done irreparable damage to what seems to be a meritorious case.

There can be no doubt but that the future holds great possibilities for the workers of this country if those that go to make up the organized labor movement will but take a real serious interest in the affairs of their unions. There are, of course, moments of low spirits and gloom for most of us, yet when the mists that sometimes settle down upon us clear away and our spirits rise to a normal level, we can see clearly that there is no power in the hands of our enemies that can hold us back if we have the hope, the will and the ambition to carry out our program. The labor movement, with its sound foundation, cannot long be retarded in its forward march unless those opposing it exert themselves tenfold more than do the members of the movement. It is, therefore, merely a matter of looking out for our interests in order to gain our ends.

WIT AT RANDOM

Margaret is only 7 years old, but sometimes quite naughty. On one occasion her mother, hoping to be particularly impressive, said: "Don't you know that if you keep on doing so many naughty things your children will be naughty, too?" Margaret dimpled and cried triumphantly, "Oh, mother, now you've given yourself away!"—Everybody's.

The ways of Providence may be mysterious, but the ways of the Kentucky moonshiners are profoundly devious, planned with interesting cunning, and especially so when it is considered desirous to rid the neighborhood of an undesirable citizen.

Two mountaineers who faced a problem of this nature met to talk it over.

"That feller Morgan Buttles is terrible unpopular," said one.

"We'll have to git rid o' him somehow," replied the other.

"Yep. But we don't want to do nothin' in a way that ain't legitimate an' customary. You know he has p'itical ambitions."

"I've heern so. But he ain't got no pull."

"Yes, he has. An' you an' your relations want to stand back o' me when I put the case up to our Congressman. We'll git Buttles app'nted a revenue inspector, an' then let nature take its course."

"When you were abroad did you see the Dardanelles?"

"Yes; we had dinner with them!"

Doctor—Tell your wife not to worry about her deafness, as it is merely an indication of advancing years.

Rayson Tatters—Er—would you mind telling her yourself, Doctor?

A preacher said to his congregation: "There is a certain man among us who is flirting with another man's wife. Unless he puts \$5 in the collection box, his name will be read from the pulpit."

When the collection box came in there were nineteen \$5 bills in it, and a \$2 bill with a note pinned to it, saying: "This is all the cash I have, but will send the other \$3 Wednesday."

A minister, accompanied by two pretty girls, stood entranced by the beauties of a flowing stream. A fisherman happening to pass and mistaking the minister's occupation said:

"Ketchin' many, sir?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman, with an admiring glance at the girls, "you've got the right bait."

A man was taken ill and his wife hurried him to the hospital.

"Has he got pajamas?" said the matron, as she arranged for his admission.

"Pajamas?" exclaimed the wife. "I dunno what it is, but he's got an awful pain in the stummick."

"How old are you, Margery?"

"Fourteen."

"A girl of fourteen should tell her mother everything."

"I know it. But mother is so innocent, really I haven't the heart."

Aren't you going to give me a kiss, Billy," asked the pretty visitor of the house.

"No, I'm not!"

"Oh, Billy, why?"

"Well, I saw what you did to dad when he kissed you in the hall."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye, the court crier squalls, and the court sits. Yea, the court sits all over the land and a curious outcome there is. The little criminals go to jail with fair regularity, while the big ones manage to stay out of jail with about equal regularity. How comes all this? Perhaps, in the early days, when the legal code was taking shape, what may be called social crimes were less important. Time was, as we all know, when the most serious crime that could be committed, short of murder, was to steal a man's horse. That robbed him of his means of getting his living. Horse thieves were given but small ceremony before they went to join that great throng of the departed. Cattle rustling was about as serious. In older days there were many crimes punishable by death. In olden days those crimes were serious to some one. Today we pay little heed to many of the old offenses. Times have changed. However, courts always did and still do protect personal property better than public property and public rights.

* * *

Social crimes loom large today in importance. But out of a background that was what it was, our courts have not yet caught up with the seriousness of the new crimes. So we send petty thieves to jail—for life after the fourth time in New York—while the men who get away with Teapot Domes can fight their way to freedom. A man who turned a doorknob to make a petty thievery haul in New York not long ago "went away" for life, while Harry Sinclair, finally sentenced for contempt, not only remains out of jail but probably will continue to do so.

* * *

Not only have we that phase of the court situation, but we have a strong tendency to abolish the jury trial. How many Americans know that there is a growing list of offenses for which there is no law and no court. These offenses are decreed by Federal Government bureaus and the "trials" are before bureau heads and commissioners, without jury and entirely outside of the court system of the land. This is a growing menace to jury trial and once the wedge gets in it keeps on driving. Moreover, it is proposed to introduce in the next Congress a bill to abolish jury trials in the courts in certain specified misdemeanor cases. Another blow at the protection afforded by juries. There is some protection against unjust law so long as we have juries. There will be none when juries go, as there is none now against the arbitrary sentences imposed for violation of bureau regulations and just as there is practically none in the case of the injunction.

* * *

More and more reaction fights to abolish juries and to subordinate the legislative branch of government to the executive. This is all in the direction of dictatorial power. Power in dictatorial hands always seeks to enlarge itself. Few who have power ever voluntarily decrease that power. We have in America a situation that needs watching. The forces that do not like popular government are at work in many directions. The forays of the Communists give them a constant excuse, as such things always do, to go further and further.

CANADA HAS AGE PENSION.

Indignant Persons Over 70 Years of Age to Receive Aid From Treasury Moneys.

—Gloversville (N. Y.) paper.

WHAT IS AN INVENTION?

(This is the second of a series of articles based on facts obtained by Milton Wright, patent authority, author of "Inventions and Patents," a handbook for inventors.)

(By International Labor News Service.)

"Is the device you have worked out an invention?" Of thousands who think they have invented something, very few are given the government certificate that they have made an original contribution. If it is not an invention, it is not patentable. If it is patented, then for seventeen years you have the monopoly to it. After that the device belongs to the public.

Mere mechanical skill is not an invention, the courts have decided again and again. A clear example of this is given by Milton Wright, patent authority, in his inventors' handbook. A watchmaker has to make a watch that will go into a smaller case. He works it out by putting the wheels in a different position. It would not amount to an invention if some other mechanic could have worked the problem in the same way.

However, if he had rearranged the works of the watch, to change or simplify the whole operation, more than the average skilled watchmaker might do, that might constitute an invention. The examiners at the Patent Office in Washington would decide.

Device Must Be New.

Not only must the device be original but it must be new. Although the inventor may not have known of any similar idea, his idea is not patentable unless he is the first to present it. The only way this can be determined is by a search in the files of the Patent Office.

There is where the service of a skilled patent attorney comes in. Few men are competent to file their own patent papers. George Carson, the "Desert Rat," filed his own on the furnace that may bring him \$20,000,000, but he is the exception. The first fee is \$20, plus \$1 for every claim for the device that is made. A drawing of the device must be made. No longer is it required to submit a model. The flood of invention models would crowd the Patent Office out of office otherwise.

Many Have Same Idea.

"Inventive minds run in the same channel," to use an old saying. As many as forty-four contenders for the same invention have been known. Often the same idea might occur to a dozen different mechanics at the same time without any having stolen the idea from another. It is a contested case that tests the merit of a man's patent attorney. If he has prior right, he is protected by the guarantee of the patent. However, the granting of a license to the idea does not bring immunity from infringement. So that when a man gets a patent he must be in a position to contest everyone duplicating his device. Again finances are necessary to see the inventor along his theory path to success.

"Patent pending" is a device of clever patent attorneys to cover the inventor's original idea while he has time to find out what others have been doing and perfecting his claims so that by the time he gets his patent he has a much bigger profit to make than at first. As a general rule, however, careful patent attorneys do not delay in getting the full protection a patent will bring.

Must Find Purchaser.

After that comes the inventor's problem to find some one who will buy his patent or manufacture the article so he can profit by it. Many valuable patents are allowed to gather dust because they cannot find anyone to make them commercially profitable.

BARBERS WIN PAY RAISE.

Newark, N. J., barbers, after a week's strike, won their demand for a weekly wage of \$35 and a commission on \$50 or over on each week's business.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior; Edward L. Doheny, oil man, and his son, Edward L. Doheny, Jr., must stand trial on charges of bribery in connection with leasing of government oil lands, District of Columbia Supreme Court decides.

Charles R. Atherton, secretary-treasurer of Metal Polishers' International Union, dies in Cincinnati hospital after three weeks' illness.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur refuses to speak at meeting of People's Reconstruction League on ground purpose of meeting was to promote hostility to United States Government.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Labor leader, tells House of Commons government's scheme for reform of House of Lords is aimed to give Tories permanent power and entrench the Lords on hereditary basis.

Freight car loadings for first six months of 1927 broke all previous records, American Railway Association reports.

Mexico City police disperse parade of Communists intent on holding demonstration before United States Consulate General against execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen ask Western railroads for wage increase; hope to reach an agreement without seeking decision by Federal Board of Mediation.

Moving picture producers postpone scheduled reduction of wages in motion picture industry.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in convention at Cleveland, adopts comprehensive reorganization plan abolishing office of president and making grand chief engineer supreme head of organization.

Progress made during last five years in preventing disasters due to coal dust in mines, but 1707 miners have been killed in blasts which could have in large measure been prevented, American Association for Labor Legislation reports.

Percentage of British unemployed at end of May smallest since January, 1921, according to the Ministry of Labor Gazette.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee attacks removal of Sacco and Vanzetti to Charlestown state prison, where executions take place; committee in statement declares it fears "what may happen" from proximity of condemned men to death house.

Alexander Kerensky, premier of Russia before Bolshevik revolution, ridicules Communist propaganda and declares Communism will come sooner in Mars than in the United States.

Seven hundred barbers in Newark, N. J., win wage increase after week's strike.

Referee finds in favor of president and sixteen other officers of Local Union No. 3, New York City, who were expelled by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers January 13, 1927; decision holds officers were illegally ousted.

All Canada joins in celebration of sixtieth anniversary of existence as a free, self-governing Dominion under the British Empire.

Peter Brennan, New York Central railroad engineer, retires at seventy after forty-two years of engine service.

Major August Heise, assistant prohibition administrator for New York City district, admits he used "third degree" methods on man to force confession implicating prohibition agents in bribery charges.

Who has ever seen the keystone of an arch remain in position when its supporting members have been removed? The principle of local self-government, to the greatest practical extent and applying to the widest possible range of subjects, administered by the smallest governmental unit reasonably adequate for the purpose, has been the corner-stone of our institutions. It existed before the Constitution was adopted, and its preservation was an important object in the provisions which that instrument contained.

HOW ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER?

Recently the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington conducted an investigation on what college students think of modern affairs. The women students of the university, the majority of whom come from the homes of working people, showed an alarming ignorance about trade unionism and industrial affairs. Only 31.4 per cent of the women students believed that the strike is a legitimate method of bettering working conditions, while 67.6 per cent of the men approved. Some 72 per cent of the women thought scabbing quite proper, while 47.1 per cent of the men approved of taking a job away from a union workman. Industrial radicals or "disturbers" of any kind should be imprisoned, thought 32.8 per cent of the women, as did 13.2 per cent of the men.

Mrs. Nouveau-Riche—He's getting on so well at school; he learns French and algebra. Now, Ronnie, say "How d'ye do" to the lady in algebra.—Goblin.

Roseland Ballroom

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Social Dancing Every Night

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MISSION AT 16TH ~ 10 BUILDINGS 38 FLOORS

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EVERYTHING for the home—for ALL the
people—the finest grades—the popular
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WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

ROSENTHAL'S SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Is the American Federation of Labor a stockholder in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company?

A.—The Federation is a stockholder in the company to the extent of \$15,000.

Q.—Is industry now employing fewer workers than in 1923?

A.—According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in manufacturing industries has decreased nearly 11 per cent since 1923. The Bureau's figures do not cover casual skilled or unskilled labor, direct employment on public works or farming employment.

Q.—What is the largest productive enterprise owned by an American trade union?

A.—The International Brick Company of El Paso, Texas, owned by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union is said to be the largest union-owned enterprise.

Q.—When was the United Wall Paper Crafts of North America organized?

A.—It was organized in 1923 by the amalgamation of the National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers and the National Print Cutters' Association of America.

Q.—What is the largest industry in the United States?

A.—Measured on the basis of value of output, the automobile industry is the largest, the U. S. Census Bureau says. Next in size is meat packing, with steel works third.

BEER BY THE GLASS.

Manitoba electors who are in favor of the sale of beer by the glass in licensed premises under government control last week maintained lead of more than 8000 over those favoring the sale of beer by the bottle under the "cash and carry" system.

MUTUAL
Consistently sell the Best For Less

**San Francisco
Mutual Stores**

5286 Mission	3954 Balboa
3478 Mission	2401 Clement
2401 Irving	1250 Polk
4500 Irving	1711 Divisadero
4310 California	398 Capitol Ave.
5733 Geary	698 Haight
6350 Geary	701 Shrader
2778 24th	454 Divisadero
2000 Union	317 Clement
1217 Pacific	945 Clement
3614 Balboa	766 Post
3789 Mission	398 Dolores

IGNORE THE APPEAL.

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1927.
To All Organized Labor:

Greeting: My attention has been called to printed circulars addressed to the membership of organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and signed by Ben Gold and L. Landy and Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. These circulars state that a strike is in effect in the fur workers industry in New York and appeal for funds to support this strike and to supply relief and legal expenses.

The membership of organized labor is requested to ignore this appeal and to refuse to contribute funds to these committees. This request is made because there is no strike in effect between the fur manufacturers and the membership of the American Federation of Labor. An agreement was signed by the officers of the International Fur Workers' organization and the fur manufacturers. Said agreement was approved by the American Federation and is in effect. All members of the bona fide International Fur Workers' organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are employed in the fur manufacturing shops. They are working under terms and conditions agreed to between their representatives and the fur manufacturers.

Ben Gold is not connected with the American Federation of Labor or with the International Fur Workers' Union. He was legally and constitutionally expelled from membership in the International Fur Workers' Union. He is now leading a dual movement and is calling upon the membership of the American Federation of Labor for funds with which to support and carry on this dual organization. Neither Ben Gold nor any member of his committees is authorized by the American Federation of Labor to solicit or collect funds from those who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

If the members of organized labor would answer the appeal of Ben Gold and send money to him, they would be contributing funds to further the cause of a dual organization committed to Communistic principles and policies. The membership of the American Federation of Labor cannot consistently make financial contributions to those who are seeking to destroy the American Federation of Labor.

Industrial peace prevails in the fur manufacturing industry and in the Ladies' Garment Workers' industry in New York City. The agreements in effect between the manufacturers and organized labor will continue in effect for more than a year, at least. These workers who are employed under these contracts are loyal to the American Federation of Labor and are refusing to have anything whatever to do with the dual organizations represented by Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. The American Federation of Labor will assist and help the workers who remain loyal to the organized labor movement in every possible way.

Please give publicity to this communication. Read it at your next meeting and refuse, in a most definite way, to respond to the appeal of Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. Do not make financial contributions to any of these appeals which are sent you as they do not bear the signature or approval of any representative of the American Federation of Labor. In this way you can avoid making contributions to Communists and to the Communist organization. By refusing to respond to these appeals you can prevent your funds from being used against you.

Fraternally yours,
WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

What has destroyed the liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers into one body.—Thomas Jefferson.

Herman's Hats

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2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th St.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697
Sterling Auto Top Co.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

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Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
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508 VALENCIA STREET
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COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
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EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
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1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The July meeting of No. 21 will be held Sunday, and it is hoped that a large attendance will be present despite the fact of it being vacation time. Several matters of importance are to come up, and several special committees will render reports. The well-informed union member is the best union member, and one of the best ways of keeping in touch with what your organization is doing is through attending its meetings.

Every member of San Francisco Typographical Union is entitled to receive the Labor Clarion weekly, and if you know of a fellow workman who is not now receiving this paper, suggest to him that he give his address to the secretary or have his chapel chairman do so, and his name will be added to the mailing list.

The Labor Day committee held a second meeting this week and discussed further details looking to No. 21's participation in the great national holiday. The committee agreed to give whole-hearted support to a new plan now being considered by the general Labor Day committee of the Labor and Building Trades Councils for demonstrating the solidarity of labor, which plan will be explained in this column when it has been fully perfected. No. 21's committee still invites suggestions from the membership for adding to the union's showing in the parade, both in number and appearance. In the meantime the union expects every man and woman to do his or her duty and arrange their plans to be in the line of march. It is your day, your holiday, your celebration, made possible through your organization, and the committee appeals to the membership on these grounds and without fines, prizes or other selfish inducement for your participation. The subject was presented before the union in regular meeting and a large majority voted to parade. The time to protest is past and the time for boasting is here. Boost yourself into the parade now, and then start an argument with those who have other plans.

Al Crackbon and Luke Alvord returned late in the week from a trip to Fresno, where they renewed old acquaintances with members of No. 144.

It was reported the first of the week that Judge Charles A. Shurtliff, the arbiter in the newspaper scale proceedings, was slightly ill, but it was believed that this indisposition would not delay his rendering of a decision.

William J. Carson, who was, until leaving San Francisco to accept work in the State Office at Sacramento, a member of the scale committee, writes that he expects to attend the meeting Sunday. Mr. Carson is on two weeks' vacation and states that he is very much interested in the outcome of the arbitration proceedings and hopes to hear the decision read Sunday.

E. E. Vinson of the Monotype Composition Company chapel recently left for Denver, where he is a delegate at the convention of the National Fraternal Society of Deaf. Mr. Vinson expects to return in about ten days.

John Long, one of our best known members, was reported as being ill in the French Hospital. Mr. Long has been away from his position on the Chronicle for about two weeks. Last reports were that he was improving.

Ben Stauffer, president of San Mateo Union and brother of ex-President Stauffer of No. 21, entered the Letterman General Hospital on Tuesday for treatment for neuritis.

R. M. Dollar, who has been ill for some time, has made application for admission to the Union Printers' Home, and due to the urgency of the case his application was approved by the executive committee and immediately forwarded to headquarters.

The Southern California Labor Press carries the details of the trouble in which the Photo En-

gravers and Electrotypers are involved in Los Angeles. It is stated that several of the commercial plants employing members of these crafts locked their men out on July 1 and announced that from that date the plants would be conducted on a forty-eight hour basis, with an eight-hour and forty-five minute day five days a week and four hours on Saturday; also that the shops will be open shop. The Internationals of both organizations have informed the Southern California locals that they will be supported to the utmost in their fight to maintain union conditions.

At the semi-annual chapel election of the Chronicle, held last week, Chairman McKnight declined to again be a candidate and C. B. Maxwell was the unanimous choice to fill that position for the coming year. That Mr. McKnight's services were appreciated was shown by the vote of thanks tendered by the chapel.

John R. Spann of the Mergenthaler sales force returned last week from a trip through the Northwest, a portion of the time being in attendance at the convention of the National Craftsmen's Clubs and Ad Men's convention in Portland. Mr. Spann was accompanied by his wife and daughter and the trip was made by motor.

"Mike" Schroeder, veteran linotype salesman, is reported as being on the job after some months' rest at the Oaks Sanitarium in Los Gatos.

The sympathy of many friends is extended to Earl Curtis of the Chronicle chapel, whose mother passed away last week. Funeral services were held on Saturday.

A record of exceptionally long employment on a newspaper was called to the attention of the writer recently. The item recounted the history of Thomas E. Sullivan's connection with the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Sullivan is the oldest employee on the Tribune and has been with that paper continuously for sixty-three years.

M. C. Webster of the Pacific Coast Merchant chapel is enjoying a short rest on the Russian River.

Announcements have been received of the marriage in Chicago, July 6, of Norman W. Walker, a linotype "sub" on the Examiner, to Miss Agnes Frantz of Chicago. The newlyweds expect to arrive in San Francisco about July 21 and, according to young Walker's father, Dr. E. L. Walker of the Chronicle, Norman will show up for work as soon as he feels strong enough to get by.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Devotees of African golf, Herb Weise and Frank Vaughn readily admitted they were good at rolling 'em and would "shake" with or for anything or anybody. And they carried the "shakers" always. But the boys are somewhat subdued these days. A young lady, oh so young and unsophis-

ticated, was so artless in her inquiries as to how the game is played they understood to teach her. She knew so little about it that she walked off with \$40 that once belonged to them, leaving the "bones," however, since she might want another lesson.

Don K. Stauffer, who held a machine "sit" on the News before his election to the presidency of No. 21, took up his work again last week, following several terms as head of S. F. T. U.

That old flivver of Ed Lowe's undoubtedly will cover a lot of territory while May Gasaway covers his situation in the proofroom.

Yosemite seems to exert a fascination for Louis Schmidt—he's been there twice within a month.

Help! Help! Assistance from somebody who knows how to adjust four-wheel brakes. Every time Bill Clement has the brakes serviced on his Whippet the mechanic gets them too tight and Bill has to take off burnt-out bands. It's expensive, he claims.

When you're buying a house, according to Phil Scott, the payments for the first hundred years are the hardest. And maybe he doesn't know.

Asked if he labored to induct the rotation of work theory into the printshops of Japan, Alfie Moore somewhat listlessly replied that inasmuch as brainy (?) Americans were unable to grasp it, the heathen might be pardoned for failing to readily perceive its benefits.

The word "Daily" was deleted from the name and it is now The San Francisco News. Something of a change was made in the front page makeup, too.

On the job once more after a fortnight's vacation, Eddie Haefer is a bit elated over the performance of his old bus. "I drove 600 miles in a nine-year-old car without engine trouble or any kind of trouble," he stated.

Chuck Adams spent a week on the Russian River and in Reno gazing on the beauties of the exposition, arriving home apparently heart whole and fancy free.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The vacation season is on in full blast. It is easy to see who saved their money while they were young. Tommy Stone and family are on their way to Yellowstone National Park. They will spend a few weeks in Montana and Wyoming. On the return trip they will take in the sights of the Grand Canyon.

Sam Spink, the superintendent of the Examiner mailing department, has just arrived home from an extended vacation in the Northwest. He drove as far as Seattle and then took the boat for Vancouver, B. C. While in the North, Sam met quite a few of our former members, namely, Ed Holser,

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1927

Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Joe Shea, Tiny Wright and a number of others whom he could not remember. All the boys in the North send best regards. This is the report brought back about little Eddie Holser. He is getting very stout drinking the stuff that made Rainier Beer famous. He is looking the picture of health and a few days ago he left Seattle to take a steady "sit" on a Tacoma paper.

Sunday will be meeting day, and we hope to see quite an attendance. A special order of business will be had at 2:30 p.m. Under that heading brother Harold Christie will tell the membership something. It is up to each and every member to be present to hear what Brother Christie has to say.

The writer was elected president of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at the meeting last Sunday.

EDUCATION.

A character in the "Wild Duck" of Ibsen remarks: "Life is itself an education." The idea, though frequently expressed, is nevertheless often misunderstood. Life being itself education, observes one, all I have to do is to live and I shall some day wake up to find myself educated. Solon is reputed to have said: "Call no man happy till he is dead," which should not be taken to discourage efforts toward happiness along the way. Call not thyself educated till life has revealed its last page, is an injunction of deep insight, but it does not justify one in neglecting the earlier pages. Education of the best kind does not come as a by-product of listless life and living. Many, indeed, have lived long without becoming well educated.

One star differeth from another star in glory, we are told; in like manner members of the human family differ, not only in natural endowment, but also in what they do with their talents. Men and women of the highest mental and spiritual attainments have usually made a good start in youth and have continued throughout life to develop their powers. They have sought to earn a livelihood in order to live. Both of these aspects of human existence have received due attention. They have shown energy and intellectual interest. They have had the ability to make plans and the will to carry them out. Life is indeed an education, but it will not do to sit down and wait passively for the gifts life may at last bring. It is unremitting and consecutive effort that achieves large results.—The Spokesman, University of California.

Frederick J. Haskin, the historian and economist, is credited as being the author of this story about the United States Supreme Court, which, as all the world and his wife knows, has decided that no ship may carry alcohol within the three-mile limit: "In the early days of the court," says Mr. Haskin, "there was a famous boarding house in Washington where several of the judges lived. Upon one occasion they decided that they would drink no wine at their meals except when it was raining. Chief Justice Marshall sent Associate Justice Story to the window one day to see if it were raining. Story reported that there was not a cloud to be seen. Marshall immediately assumed a judicial frame of mind and declared that so long as it was raining within the jurisdiction of the court they were entitled to their wine, and that no hour ever passed that it did not rain somewhere in the United States. 'Therefore,' said he, 'let us have our Madeira.'"

STOPPING RIM SQUEAKS.

To overcome rim squeaks on your car, apply a small amount of oil or graphite to each lug bolt, advises the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association, and then tighten each lug to its capacity.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

Romance is dead. Certainly there is none in business in this humdrum age.

So? Out near Marysville, Calif., a drab business concern has been grubbing in the mud for nearly a quarter of a century. While the Sunshine State has been sending outward annually something like 9000 carloads of grapes, 8000 carloads of apples, 40,000 cars of citrus fruit—mile upon mile of groaning box cars—this company has been scraping with prosaic regularity for gold.

Dredge and wash, dredge and wash—a dull business compared to the hectic days of old California. But let's see.

The leather-faced pioneer of heroic stature did the same thing. Only he dug by the handful and "washed" about as much dirt as would fill a horse trough. In a day he could "wash" four or five yards; in a long, hard, back-breaking day, that is.

Where he once worked with his puny strength, electric volts snap miles through high-tension wires today to a barge on which motors drive an endless chain digger of herculean proportions, whose buckets bite up nearly a yard of soil, at three-second intervals.

A poor, dull business man has figured out how to make steel and electricity and water under pressure do in a day the work of 3000 men, the work of 3000 of the "he-est" men that have been portrayed for us in all romantic history.

The reward of the despilers—users of electricity and cost accounting—was \$90,000 worth of bullion, a seven-day "catch" for this strange form of fishing in the river's bottom.

Still, this cannot be romance; it does not swagger and use a six-shooter.—Nation's Business Magazine.

THE MAN IS POOR.

The man is poor when he gets out of tune with his environment, when his friends have lost confidence in him, when he has but dark pictures on the walls of his inner life, when his character is diseased, and dishonest tricks of evasion dominate his heart and soul. He is poor indeed when he puts something over on his friends at the expense of his character, when the Golden Rule ceases to direct his thoughts or his every-day actions. When a man's character is spotted by dirty tricks of his own conceiving, he is facing the most abject poverty. A man is not necessarily poor because he has little of this world's possessions. If he maintains his integrity, keeps his character unblemished and square to the world, he is not poor, even though hunger is staring him in the face and he has no place to lay his head.—Frank O'Donnell.

PUTTING IT ON EVE.

For example, in one European city women who go out with fur skins on their shoulders, or "in their hands" pay a tax of \$100. Every man or woman younger than fifty years who carries a walking stick, unless his health requires it, pays a tax of \$20 and all who take luxurious dogs into restaurants or gardens pay a tax of \$100. Those who wear golden decorations such as rings, necklaces, bracelets, etc., pay a tax of \$60, while those who wear gloves from April 15 to September 15, without a medical certificate showing that their health requires it, pay \$40. In another city women who walk the streets, stores or restaurants wearing decollete dresses or short skirts more than twelve inches from the ground or who wear diaphanous stockings pay a tax of \$100, while in another city, girls wearing bobbed hair are required to pay a tax of \$10. What a heroic way for the male sex to divert the tax burden to the female sex.—John A. Zangerle, County Auditor, in Cleveland News.

Crystal Palace Market

MARKET & EIGHTH STREETS
Phone Park 8040

Keen edges for dull appetites are readily realized by sharp buyers who cut their costs of living in taking advantage of the many attractive eatables to be found here at nominal prices. The Crystal Palace Market specializes in Foods that are Fit to Eat. THINK IT OVER.

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's
2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

The First Bank in the
Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day

THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

HUMBOLDT BANK, 788 Market Street, near Fourth; Bush and Montgomery Branch, Mills Building; Mission and 22nd Branch, 2626 Mission Street—For the half year ending June 30, 1927, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1927; dividends not called for bear interest from July 1, 1927; money deposited on or before July 11, 1927, will earn interest from July 1, 1927.

H. C. KLEVEAHL
Vice-President and Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 8, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 151, W. P. Stanton, M. J. Sullivan, C. D. Mull, F. P. Noonan, United Laborers, D. Miller, F. Donigan, Waiters No. 30, Fred Siegman, vice H. B. Ford, Stationary Firemen No. 86, Jas. Coulsting, J. D. Shea, L. L. Walsh, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, M. Williamson, James Lewis, George Riley, Andy Barber, Joe Naughton, George Eastman, Robert Woods, Wm. Spahr, Wm. Lamoreaux. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council, From Stage Employees, Ornamental Plasterers, Bakers No. 24 and Janitors No. 9, inclosing donations for the circulation of referendum petition. From Street Carmen No. 518, inclosing check for \$100 to Molders' Defense Fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Waiters' Union and of the Miscellaneous Employees No. 110.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Minnesota State Federation of Labor,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Fostor's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission, Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

inclosing a questionnaire for certain information in regard to labor and the courts.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377, Upholsterers No. 28, Heat and Asbestos Workers, Plumbers No. 442 and Carpenters No. 2164, stating they would parade on Labor Day.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Jewelry Workers, relative to its affiliation with this Council.

Request Complied With—From Chaplain McKinnon Monument Committee, extending an invitation to the Council to be present at the unveiling of the Chaplain McKinnon Monument in Golden Gate Park, Sunday, August 21, at 2 p.m.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Voted to parade on Labor Day; requested delegates not to patronize chain stores. Auto Mechanics—Getting good results from open meeting; securing new members. Janitors No. 9—Thanking Council; donated \$25 for the circulating of referendum petition. Electrical Workers No. 537—Will parade with Electrical Workers No. 151; all former officers re-elected. Butchers No. 115—Will parade on Labor Day; thanked Council for assistance against the Chinese Market.

Trade Union Promotional League—Will parade on Labor Day; are going to subdivide billboard on Mission street, so that more unions can use space.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$873.00. **Expenses**—\$556.53.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
HENRY HEIDELBERG,
Secretary pro tem.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, July 9, 1927.

Called to order at 8 p.m. by Chairman James B. Gallagher.

Roll call of officers and delegates omitted, the attendance record being kept by the sergeant-at-arms.

Minutes of previous meeting, held June 18, was read and approved.

Correspondence—Communication from President James Green of the American Federation of Labor, regretting inability to furnish prominent labor official to deliver the oration at the San Francisco Labor Day literary exercises; referred to committee on speaker. A number of letters were also received, read and filed, confirming officially their participation in the Labor Day parade.

Reports of Unions—Representatives of a large number of unions reported that their respective unions would take part in the parade. The following is the list of organizations that have brought in reports that they will parade:

Auto Mechanics No. 1305, Butchers No. 115, Cigarmakers No. 228, Cracker Bakers No. 125, Draftsmen, Electrical Workers Nos. 6, 115, 537, Elevator Constructors No. 8, Federal Employees No. 1, Garment Workers No. 131, Grocery Clerks No. 648, Janitors No. 9, Letter Carriers, Machinists No. 68, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Molders No. 164, Office Employees, Patternmakers, Post Office Clerks, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 and No. 216 of Oakland, Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Street Carmen Division No. 518, Steam Shovel Men No. 29, Tailors No. 80, Teamsters No. 85, Typographical No. 21, Trackmen No. 687, United Laborers No. 1, Upholsterers No. 28, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377, Carpenters Nos. 22, 34, 483, 2164, Granite Cutters, Heat, Frost and Asbestos Workers, Painters No. 19, Plumbers No. 442, Varnishers and Polishers, District Council of Painters, Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, Trades Union Promotional League—a total of forty-five organizations.

It was stated from the chair that the arrange-

ment committee would get busy to visit the unions that have as yet not signified their intention of parading, and that the committee would have the power to draft delegates from the committee to assist them in visiting all unions, to persuade them to turn out in the parade, which is to be the largest ever before in local labor history.

New Business—Under this head Delegate C. M. Baker, president of Typographical Union No. 21, presented a proposal originating in his union whereby all members of organized labor and their friends would on Labor Day bear some badge or colors in honor of the day, and explained that such a custom if carried out here each year would eventually spread all over the country and become a regular feature of the celebrations of labor day everywhere. The matter was enthusiastically received and discussed by a large number of the delegates present. It was finally moved, seconded and carried that a committee of five be appointed to consider the proposal and to bring in a report with recommendations for action by the next general meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee.

The chair announced the following to act on such committee: Stanton, O'Connell, Fred Nicholas, J. Tuites, and the chairman as ex-officio.

The meeting then adjourned at 9 p.m., to meet again two weeks after, or Saturday evening, July 23, 1927, in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
TOM CONNORS,
Secretaries.

SCHEMES TO REDUCE WAGES.

"Several funny little movements have been started in recent months for the formation of dual miners' organizations," says the United Mine Workers' Journal.

"There is one having its center in Iowa. Another broke out a short time ago in Ohio. These schemes are backed and financed with money that comes from coal companies which would like to destroy the United Mine Workers of America. Certain coal companies are assuming a friendly attitude toward these dizzy schemes, because in each instance the promoters declare in favor of wage reductions."

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CONVENTION CALL.

San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1927.

To Affiliated Unions:

Pursuant to the action of the executive council, you are hereby advised that the twenty-eighth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in the Municipal Auditorium at San Bernardino, California, beginning at 10 a.m., Monday, September 19, 1927, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i.e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from central labor bodies shall not be seated in the convention unless the local union in which they hold membership is affiliated with the Federation.

Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken, provided all fractional votes be eliminated.

No proxies shall be allowed.

Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote.

No delegate shall be permitted to represent more than one organization, but delegates from central labor councils may also represent the union of their craft.

Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation at least two weeks prior to the convention.

If an alternate presents credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention.

All notices of contests must be served on the secretary-treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the committee of credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Introduction of Resolutions—Propositions and resolutions may be sent to the secretary in advance of the convention, but cannot be introduced after the second day's session of the convention.

Credentials—Credentials in duplicate are enclosed herewith. The original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco. The duplicate credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the constitution.

Delegates Must Show Five Union Labels—The constitution, as amended at the twenty-sixth annual convention, provides for the appointment of a union label investigating committee. The duty of said committee is to ascertain the number of union labels shown upon their wearing apparel, and upon the failure of any delegate to show five or more union labels his name shall be reported to the con-

vention. To facilitate the work of the union label investigating committee, delegates-elect are requested to fill in the check list on the back of the original delegates' credentials.

Railroad Transportation—As the regular summer excursion fares of the principal steam railroad companies in California are lower than the special convention rates, it has not been necessary to apply for the usual convention fares to the San Bernardino convention.

Sixteen-day summer excursion tickets are the lowest rates obtainable, but are sold only on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, with sixteen-day limit, and stopovers are not allowed.

General Information—All proposed amendments to the constitution should be forwarded to the office of the secretary one week before the opening of the convention.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Stewart, Third and E streets.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservations should correspond with C. O. Whitlock, Box 384, San Bernardino.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a letter circular, or through the labor press.

Fraternally,
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

John F. Dalton, President; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market Street, San Francisco; E. H. Dowell, John S. Horn, R. W. Robinson, G. B. Sullivan, C. E. Dowd, Don T. Stewart, Ros. Mannina, Donald Witt, Elma F. Smith, James E. Hopkins, Chas. Child, James G. Dewey, C. E. Rynearson, Fred Bauer, Vice-Presidents.

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of August, should be paid before August 31.

EMPLOYERS MUST PAY.

A jury in Circuit Judge Calhoun's Court at St. Louis, Mo., has awarded an affiliate of the United Leather Workers' International Union \$7500 for attorney fees against leather manufacturers who filed bond of \$10,000 when they secured an injunction several years ago against striking employees.

The injunction was issued by a Federal court on the ground that the employers' failure to fill their orders was an interference with interstate commerce. The United States Supreme Court ruled that leather goods is no part of interstate commerce until they are actually in transit.

President Bryan of the international and Attorney John P. Leahy surprised the manufacturers by suggesting to the local that suit for attorney fees be filed under English law and under the Clayton amendment to the Sherman Act.

Attorney Leahy pointed out that the Clayton Act provides that an injunction shall not be issued unless bonds are given to indemnify the parties wrongfully enjoined against costs and damages.

"The only damages which the defendants could suffer would be the money they had expended for attorney fees and for printing of briefs," said Mr. Leahy. "If the manufacturers' contention is correct, and we are not entitled to attorney's costs, the giving of the bond is a mockery."

Judge Calhoun was impressed with this reasoning and ruled accordingly.

President Bryan and Attorney Leahy expect the decision will be vigorously contested because of its far-reaching effect. If upheld, it will check employers who rush into court, post a bond, secure an injunction, compel trade unionists to spend

large sums of money on attorneys' fees, and then withdraw their bond.

The money that was used to successfully carry the injunction fight to the United States Supreme Court was raised by the International and the American Federation of Labor.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose.

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Brief Items of Interest

During the past week these members of San Francisco unions died: Ivan A. Scheibe of the brewers, Edward Flatley of the laundry workers and Robert W. Huddleston of the machinists.

Word comes to this city to the effect that George P. M. Bowns, formerly business agent for the Miscellaneous Employees' Union and the Label Section of the Labor Council, is now located in Tampa, Florida, and is chairman of the label and boycott committee of the Central Labor Council of the Southern city.

H. G. Norton, international vice-president of the Boilermakers' Union, is in the city after having spent some time in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California. He will remain on the Pacific Coast until after the American Federation of Labor convention, which will be held in Los Angeles this year.

A meeting of the executive board of the State Federation of Butchers was held in the Labor Temple in this city last Sunday to make preparations for the convention of the organization, which will be held in San Bernardino during the week preceding the State Federation of Labor gathering, which will also be held in San Bernardino.

Insurance Commissioner Charles R. Detrick has granted a license to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company to do business in the State of California. John A. O'Connell, as representative of the company in this city, made application for the necessary permit. Offices will soon be opened here.

Alexander McNally, representative of the International Longshoremen's Union on the Pacific Coast, spent the past week in this city, though not on official business. He spent part of his vacation here in visiting old friends and acquaintances.

Jack Kretzmer, organizer, and Charles Wagner, vice-president of the International Union of Butcher Workmen, were sent to Merced last week to look after some matters for the butchers of

that thriving little town. They have returned and report that everything is now satisfactory to the Merced organization.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Electrical Workers No. 151, William P. Stanton, M. J. Sullivan, C. D. Mull and F. P. Noonan; from United Laborers, D. Miller and F. Donigan; from Waiters No. 30, Fred Siegeman, vice H. B. Ford; from Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting, J. D. Shea and L. L. Walsh; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, M. Williamson, James Lewis, George Riley, Andy Barber, Joe Naughton, George Eastman, Robert Woods, William Spahr and William Lamoreaux.

Application has been made to the Labor Council by the Jewelry Workers' Union for reaffiliation with the Council. This organization has been newly organized during the past few weeks.

The Janitors' Union has made a donation to the fund being raised for the circulation of reapportionment referendum petitions. The union also reported that the members working in the school department had been granted an increase in pay for the coming year.

Sacramento Trades Unionists, who have been after a session of the California State Federation of Labor for several years, and came near winning at Oakland in 1926, are on the job again, and will be a strong contender at the San Bernardino meeting. A good-sized delegation is to go to that city, and the Federated Trades Council has started the campaign and named delegates to be elected. It looks as if the Capital City will win this time, no other city so far having announced itself as being in the race.

William P. McCabe, manager of the Labor Temple, and W. A. Granfield, of the executive committee of the Labor Council, are to start on a trip to the Puget Sound and the Canadian Northwest on a vacation outing that will consume from three weeks to a month, about the first of August. Just

why they are going to cross the border they do not explain, but the general presumption seems to be that it is for the purpose of testing their appetites and ascertaining whether they have lost their taste for old-style refreshments.

The financial secretary of the Labor Council, J. J. McTiernan, is attending the summer session of the State Teachers' College in this city, equipping himself for the field above him as a vocational director in our public schools. He is thus sacrificing his usual vacation in his Russian River home.

FLATLEY KILLED.

The man whose bleeding and almost lifeless body was found upon a sidewalk at Dolores and Eighteenth streets early yesterday morning was identified Wednesday as Edward Flatley, 48, 3129 Market street, a member of the Laundry Workers' Union. He died shortly after his arrival at the Mission Emergency Hospital, the victim of a hit-and-run driver, police believe. He was identified by a nephew, George A. Glover, who resided with him.

Edward Flatley's was the second tragic death in the family within a few weeks. His brother, George Flatley, was shot and killed when a gun which he was cleaning as he sat in a rocking chair fell and was discharged.

WAGE CUTS WOULD HARM BUSINESS.

A wage reduction would intensify any business decline that may temporarily appear, is the frank statement in the Magazine of Wall Street by "one of the greatest financial experts in the country."

"For reasons of policy, it has been deemed best not to disclose his identity," says this recognized financial publication.

The expert says:

"Since the high level of wages in itself has contributed to our prosperity, there would be danger in tinkering with existing schedules. Unless business should run into a broad decline, it seems better to let wage rates stand where they are and let the corporations take up the difference. That is, from the broader standpoint it would probably be better that profits be smaller for corporations than to subject labor to smaller wages."

"In the first place, our accumulated wealth is so great that we can stand a short period of less profitable business. In the second place, to arbitrarily cut wages when conditions as at present are uncertain would hasten a protracted decline in profits, something that the wage cut would be designed to prevent. Hence, it is important to keep wages where they are and trust to an early improvement in the outlook."

"While temporarily profits may not be so great and while they may decline somewhat further, this is the inevitable reaction from a period of sustained high profits. Every business man expects minor fluctuations in his profits and few important people are really worried as to the outlook."

"Has your husband a prospering business?" the young bride was asked.

"Indeed he has," was the confident reply. "He must be taking lots of money, for he told me last night they had to appoint a receiver to assist him."

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